

COUNTRY Poland TOPIC Air Force Troops in Warsaw-Kolo 25X1A

EVALUATION F-3 PLACE OBTAINED 25X1C

DATE OF CONTENT 25X1C

DATE OBTAINED 28 November 1951

REFERENCES 25X1A

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 25X1A

REMARKS

SOURCE

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1. Polish army and air force units were billeted in Warsaw-Kolo immediately north of a main street leading to the center of the city. A streetcar line, which terminated near the troop billets, ran along this street. Source indicated that the troop billets were in a fort located on the western perimeter of Warsaw. An alternate airfield was located about 500 meters from the troop billets. The installation appeared to be rather old and was surrounded by a high brick wall.
2. Large solid buildings quartered Polish army units. Sixteen low buildings erected in a detached section were observed in the vicinity of the billeting area. About 200 Polish air force recruits and an air force signal unit were quartered there. The recruits and the signal unit were quartered in two single-story buildings, each 45 x 15 meters large. Four other buildings of this type were earmarked for a unit from Nowy Dwor (R 53/K 81) to which the air force recruits were assigned. Three other low buildings housed the kitchen, messhall, and supplies. Seven other low buildings were empty.
3. The Postal address of the recruit unit was Jet - Wojsk. 1949, Nowy Dwor/Maz. The parent unit still was in Nowy Dwor. The recruits who were drafted in the fall of 1950 first underwent basic training and did labor service and, after being sworn in on 14 January 1951, were to be assigned to parachute units, to air units as mechanics, to air force units as drivers, and to air field guard companies.
4. Commanding officer of the recruit unit was air force Captain Broy, (fnu), political officer was Captain Grabiez, (fnu). The unit consisted of 180 recruits and about 20 NCOs, including reenlistees. Most of the recruits who came from all over Poland were of the 1928 and 1929 classes.
5. Soviet rifles, a Soviet light machine gun with a drum magazine, and Soviet submachine guns were available for basic training. The recruits wore blue-gray blouses with pockets and blue-gray epaulets without pipings. The trousers worn with this blouse were blue-gray, similar to the color of the German air force uniforms. Laced shoes, leggings and leather belt both with buckle, and garrison caps with the Polish eagle in yellow were also worn. Members of the air force units had a semi-circular wreath of oakleaves beneath the Polish eagle. Each soldier was issued a gray-blue overcoat.

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Air By

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SECURITY INFORMATION

6. The air force signal unit, about 100 men, wore the same air force uniform. A radio truck with an antenna rod was observed in front of its quarters. The soldiers of this unit were about two years older than the recruits and seemed to be in their second or third year of service. \*

- 25X1A \* ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Comment. The information contained in this report probably refers to Fort Bema on the western perimeter of Warsaw and to Warsaw-Dernerowo airfield. According to previous information, Fort Bema quartered an army construction battalion and a radio operator school of the Polish Air Force. See
- 25X1A ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ . The radio operator school was probably taken for an air force signal school by source. The address of the recruit unit as given by source agrees with that mentioned in a previous report. See ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ .
- 25X1A It is therefore believed that further elements of this recruit training unit will be moved from Nowy Dwor to Fort Bema.

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